

KHASI STATES CONSTITUTION MAKING DURBAR

L Gilbert Shullai

**Khasi States
Constitution Making Durbar**

L. Gilbert Shullai

1997

**Ia ka hok longtrai la bat
tyngkai**

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bad la pynmih da u bah S.S. Majaw,

KA PHANG

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U Kyrwoh Sha Ki TRH (Trai Ri Hynniewtrep)

Lehse bun na phi, phi la ioh ban pule ia kine
ki kot kiba don ki Symboh History :—

Ha Ka Khasi

1. Ki H'ma Khasi
2. Ka Ri Shnong Pdeng Part I
3. Ka Shillong (Naduh Ka Snem 1863)
4. Ka Kashmir Bad Ka Khasi States
5. Ki Hynniewphew-wei Ngut Na East Meghalaya
6. Ki Symboh History Bad Ka Ri Hynniewtrep
7. Ryngkat Bad Ki San Thymmai
8. Talawiar U Sohpetbneng
9. Ryngkat Bad Ka H'ma Mylliem (with Enclosures in English)
10. Ki Khadhrariew Tylli ki "Zone" Ha Ri Hynniewtrep
11. Ki Syier, Ki Khlur Bad Ki Syntiew

Ha Ka Phareng

12. A Brief Note On The Sixth Scheduled To The Constitution Of India
13. East Megha'aya : Land of "Ki Hynniewtrep"
14. Delightful Shillong
15. Noristhan (North Eastern India) :
From Union Jack To National Flag.

Nalor kitei dang don sa kine kiba don ki Symboh History ia kiba ym pat ioh ban pynmih (unpublished) :—

Ha Ka Khasi

1. Shillong Naduh Ka Snem 1863 (Part I & Part II)
2. Shillong Pansngiat Ka Ri
3. Ka Ri Hynniewtrep Shuwa Bad Hadien Ka Independence Day
4. Ka Ri Hynniewtrep Bad Ka Sixth Schedule.

Ha Ka Phareng

5. From British India To Bharat India
6. Dominion of India : From 15.8.47 To 25.1.50.
7. Shillong : From District Headquarters To State Capital.

Kine ki dei kiwei pat ia kiba ym shym pat lah
ban pynmih (unpublished) :—

8. Ka Marynthing Rupa (Part II & Part III)
9. Ka Snem Rupa
10. Talawiar U Sohpetbrenz (Part II)
11. Naduh U Lord Canung Haduh U Lord
Mountbatten
12. Ka Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947
Bad Kiwei De Ki Ain Hapoh Ka Bri U Hyn-
niewtrep
13. La Bteng Da Jngieit Blei
14. Bad Jingkynmaw I. U Bah Oscar
15. Ryngkat Ki “Maw-Kynmaw” Ba Don Ha
Nongsawlia.

Nakir kito ki kot ba la lah pynmih (published)
ba la kdew shakmat, la lah lan pynmih ruh ia
kine de harum.—

1. Ka Kot Elpisul
2. Ka Weirina Bad Ka Arrina
3. Ka Marynthing Rupa
4. U Babu Wilson Reade
5. Snem Thymmai
6. U Rev. Dr. John Roberts
7. Na Ur Sha Jerusalem
8. Ki Missionary Ki La Wan Bad Ki la Leit
Phal Noh (Part I & Part II)
9. Na Klier Lum Jubilee 1991 (Part I & Part II)
10. SOI VENIR — Rev. Thomas Jones (ryngkat
bad iwei i Kot Lyngkdop ba del shaphang - Ka
Jinglap Ia Ka Jingtep U Thomas Jones)

Lyngba ka Khasi Book Stall, ryngkat bad ka
jingtarap langjong u Bah SS Majaw la lah ban
pynmih la kane ta kot kaba la shu sah kumto la
slem khlem da ioh ban pynmih (published) ba la jer
kyrteng - *Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar.*

“RALANDA”

Lumbasuk, Nongthymmai,
Shilong-793014
The 9th October 1997.

— L. Gilbert Shullai

KA 'TIEV LAMPHRANG

Ha kane ka kot ba la jer KHASI STATES CONSTITUTION MAKING DURBAR la pyrshang ban lum la ki jingthoh kiba lah ban long ka jing-farap ia ki noagthoh, nongpule, nonghikal bad ki shah hikai ban nang ia wad ia thoud shuh-shuh ia ki jingjia kiba la jia ha ka jingia dei bad ka Jait-byrlew.

Hapoh ka jylli jong ka India kaba far, kum ka Jaitbyrlew kaba kyrpang hapoh kane ka Bri U Hynniewtrep (RI HYNNIEWTREP), wat la i long tang kum i dew-lynnong iba rit hapdeng ka wah-bah, ngi im sngi, ngi peit ngor ban ngim kwah ban jah noh na sla pyrthel, bad ngim mon ruh ban klet noh la la ka history jong ka juk ba la leit noh lane jong ka juk mynta.

Baroh ki jingpyrshang ki lah ban long tang ki dak prat ba paw malu-mala. Ka jingangnud te ka long oa kin mih shuh ki dhot jong ki Kur kiba pher ba pher hapon kane ka Bri U Hynniewtrep (RI HYNNIEWTREP) kiba yn la mait phang lem, khnang ba ki long mynta bad khamtam ki long-dien kin ym sali na ka lynggoh ka lyngngain bad ha ka umdum ka shalong.

Dated : Soillong
The 29th April 1997

L. Gilbert Shullai
"RALANDA"
Lumbasuk, Nongthynmai
Shillong - 793014
East Meghalaya.

Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar

Ym sngew nang ong la ka jingsospon ha ka snem 1942 (Khadkhyndal spah sawphew-ar) ia u Syiem Joinmanik jong ka Cherra State bad ia u Syiem Sati Raja jong ka Myllem State ka la long ka daw ban pynkloi lane ban pynslem ia ka jingpynlong ia ka FEDERATION OF KHASI STATES Ia ka Rai jong ka KHASI NATIONAL DURBAR kaba ia-snoh bad kane ka kam lah ban shem ha ki 'Proceeding' jong ka jingialang jong ka Khasi National Durbar kabi la long ha ka 29 bad 31 tarik August 1942 (Appendix-A): Ha ka Rai jong ka Khasi National Durbar la pyndonkam ia ka ktien "Crown Representative"; kane ka long tamar ia u Vice-Roy ha ka jingladel bad ki "Provinces" la ju tip kum u Governor - General, katba ha ka jingladei bad ki "Native States" la ju tip kum u Crown Representative.

2. Ia ka jingsospon ia u Syiem Joinmanik bad ia u Syiem Sati Raja la weng noh ha ka snem 1946 (Khadkhyndal spah sawphew hynrlew). Ha ka por ba kine ki Syiem ki shah sospon, ia ka Cherra State bad ia ka Myllem State la pyniaid da u Dewan, bad uba long Dewan ha kata ka por u del u Bah David Roy. Ia ka FEDERATION OF KHASI STATES la seng ha ka snem 1946, bad kata ka la long ha ka 22 (arphew-ar) tarik August 1946 (Appendix-B).

3. Hadien ka 15 tarik December 1947; hadien ba ki 20 tylli ki "Khasi States" ki lah soi ia ka Instrument of Accession, la sdang ban don ka jinglamudul la ki katto katne ki Syiem ba sngewmat kita ki Syiem kim shym loh shuh ia ka jingshanlah

jong ki khun ki hajar ba la ki jong ki Hima. Kum-no, bad kael kaba mih na ka jingtohkit halor katel ka jinglamudui dang la wad la thoud, ia kylll la pyrthew. Kaba paw te ka long ba ki san tylli ki "Khasi States" hadien ki la sol la ka Instrument of Accession, bad u Syiem jong ka Hima Nongtoifi u long uba soi khadduh eh, bad kata ka la long ha ka 19 tarik March 1948.

4. Kiel kiel kim shym la kut tang ha ka jinglasol ia ka Instrument of Accession bad jingiadei bad ka Government of India katkum ki kyndon kiba don ha ka Instrument of Accession, hynrei la mih ruh ka jingiadan tyllal hapjeng kawei ka Bor (Federation of Khasi States) ha kawel ka liang bad kawei ka Seng (Khasi-Jaintia National Federated State Conference) ha kawei pat ka liang.

5. U Secretary jong ka Federation of Khasi States ha ka shithi kaba 26-1-48 (Appendix C) u la phah sha baroh ki khlieh jong ki Hima Khasi la ka Copy jong ka Rule ba la ai tarik 15th January 1948, kaba iadel na ka bynta ka jingjied ia ki dkhoh jong ka Durbar Thaw Riti jong ki Hima Khasi (Appendix-D). Namar ba don jingkhniun na ka liang jong kawel ka Seng (Khasi-Jaintia National Federated State Conference), te kumta u Dominion Agent, Khasi States ha ka shithi jong u kaba 15-6-48 (Appendix-E) u la thoh sha ka Federation of Khasi States bad sha ka Khasi-Jaintia National Federated State Conference) ban leh ia kaba donkam. Ha ka 15 tarik July 1948 la don ka jinglasyllok lang jong ki 'riew khmat ban ia pyrkhath shaphang kaba thaw la ki Rules na ka bynta ban jied ia ki dkhoh jong ka Dorbar Thaw Riti jong ka Hima Khasi katkum ba ka paw na ka Proceeding ba la phah copy da u Dominion Agent, Khasi States hapoh ka Memo kaba 19-7-48 (Appendix - F).

6. Ia ka Rule kaba del shaphang kaba jied ia ki dkhoh jong ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar (Appendix—G) bad kumjuh ruh ia ka Purwana No. 1490/KS dtd. 13. 10. 48. (Appendix—H) la pynmih da u Dominion Agent, Khasi States. Ia katel ka Rule bad ia ka Purwana lah ruh ban shem ha ki page 29-30 jong ka kot- The Khasi States Under The Indian Union, ba la pynmih da u Editor 'U Khun Ka Ri'—ha u bnai December jong ka snem 1949.

7. Ka Election ban ia jied ia ki dkhoh jong ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar ka la long ha ki bnai January-February jong ka snem 1949. Ia ka Myllem State la phiah ha ki 1 (khadwel) tylli ki Constituency, bad kiba la shah jied ki long O. H. Rease, G. G. Swell, A. Alley, Dinat Syiem, Jum Singh Syiem, Owenton Roy, B. Kharsohnoh, Sporsomanick Syiem, Hermu Roy, H'don, bad Jin Ram Mikir. Ia ka Khyrim State la phiah ha ki 12 (khad-ar) tylli ki Constituency, bad kiba la shah jied ki long—James Lyngdoh, Lonsingh Lyngdoh, Soni Kharpran, Wenly, H. Cotton, Jwen Singh, Dulir Singh Syiem, Jrem Singh, Kynjai, Treshon, Ron Singh bad Nilip Shadap.

Ia ka Nongkhlaw State la phiah ha ki saw tylli ki Constituency, bad kiba la shah jied ki long-Rindro, Omiwell, Handel Manik bad Dak Sun. Ia ka Maharam State la phiah ha ki saw tylli ki Constituency, bad kiba la shah jied ki long—Symbu Roy Basan, Tera Singh, Rosaliah Nongrem bad Maniwell Jabrin, Ia ka Nongstoin State la phiah ha ki lai tylli ki Constituency, bad kiba la shah jied ki long, El Singh, Harijan Lyngdoh bad Kaman Singh Nongbri. Ia ka Cherri State la phiah ha ki lai tylli ki Constituency, bad kiba la shah jied ki long Mesingh Syiem, Seburai bad Ijro Khongsit.

8. Kiwei kiwei pat ki State ki loh ban phah tang mar-mar uwei u nongmihkhmat. Ki kyrteng jong ki nongmihkhmat, ryngkat bad ki kyrteng jong ki State ki long—Kodlin Lyngdoh (Mawlong State), Gestoral Bonnia (Dwara Nongtyrnam State), Listondar (Bhowal State), Ekantel (Mawdon State), Gurunath (Shella State), Sirosar Marbanang (Mawsynram State), Khronikle Ruah (Malaisohmat State), Sam Singh Lyngdoh (Langrin State), Pringshon Lyngdoh (Mawlang State), Kaiser Singh (Nobosohphoh State, Mahon Roy (Jirang State), Sib Singh (Nongspung State), Albert Lyngdoh (Sohiong State), Tikor (Pamsan-ngut State), Klik Lyngdoh (Myriaw State), Soin Singh (Rambrai State). Dwindro Jal (Lyngiong State), Greswon Singh Rintorne (Nonglwai State, bad Chondri Mohon (Mawphlang State).

9. Ia ka Khasi State Constitution Making Durbar la plie (inaugurate) ha ka 29th tarik April 1949 ha Dinam Hall, Shillong bad shaphang ka bynta kaba sah la pyrshang ban tloh kham bniah ha ka kot—KI HIMA KHASI. Ki “Nominated Member” ba la jied da ki dkhok jong ka KSCMD ki long—Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay, Dr. H. Lyngdoh, Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy bad Prof. R. R. Thomas. Ki “Nominated Member” (Kynthei) ba la shu thung da u Governor ki long—Mrs. B. Khongmen, Mrs. B. Taylor, Mrs. L. Shullai bad Miss Mavis Dunn. La jied Chairman la u Dr. H. Lyngdoh bad Vice-Chairman ia u Prof. R. R. Thomas katkum ba ka paw na ka kot khubor—‘U khun Ka R’, (May 1949 : Vol. X No. 8).

10. Ki kyrteng jong ki khlieh jong ka Hima, kiba long ki Ex-officio Members ki long kumne harum :—

SYIEM

1. Khyrim
2. Myllem

Olim Singh
Sati Raja

3. Nongkhlaw	Kedro Manick
4. Chera	Join Manik
5. Nongstoin	Sib Singh
6. Maharam	Bamon Singh
7. Nongspung	Pyrba Singh
8. Langrin	Doli Singh
9. Mawsynram	Ijolin Singh
10. Myriaw	Ram Singh
11. Rambrai	Hershon
12. Mawiang	Hiro Singh
13. Bhowal	Hewarshon
14. Malaisohmat	Elenshon Singh
15. Nobosohphoh	Sune Singh
16. Jirang	Sirendro.

L Y N G D O H

17. Sohiong	Mawoon
18. Mawphlang	Nokol Singh
19. Lyngiong	Jken

W A H A D A D A R

20. Shella	Orju
------------	------

S I R D A R

21. Mawlong	Iliam
22. Mawdon	Hadon
23. Dwara Nongtyrmen	Mosalah
24. Nonglwai	Keldrowell

D O L L O I

25. Pamsan-ngut	Sumer.
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11. Ia kitei ki kyrteng jong ki Kbleh Jong ki Hima Khasi, liba long ruh ki Ex officio Members jong ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar lah ban shem ha ka kot khubor - 'U Khun Ka Ri', 30th April 1949 : Vol X, No. 7. Ha katei ka kot khubor la thoh ruh ba ia u Jken jong ka Lyngiong State la mih khmat da u Shamon Myntri.

12. Ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar ka la thung ia ka Negotiating Committee kaba kynthup 16 (Khadhynriew) ngut ki dkhot ban pyntrei kam ia ka Resolution (Appendix-I) jong ka (Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar) ba la pass ha ka 21 tarik July 1949. Ki kyrteng jong ki dkhot jong katei ka Negotiating Committee ki long kum-ne : -

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dr. H. Lyngdoh | 9. Mr. O.H. Rease |
| 2. Prof. R.R. Thomas | 10. Syiem Mylliem |
| 3. Syiem Jirang | 11. Syiem Myriaw |
| 4. Syiem Nongkhilaw | 12. Mr. Jum Singh Syiem |
| 5. Prof G.G Swell | 13. Mr. Mesing Syiem |
| 6. Illam Sirdar | 14. Rai Bahadur D.Ropmay |
| 7. Syiem Khyrim | 15. Miss Mavis Dunn |
| | Lyngdoh |
| 8. Mr. Albert Lyngdoh | 16. Mr. H. Cotton |

13. Ha ka 30 tarik July 1949, katkum ba ka paw na ka shithi dated the 25th October 1949 (Appendix - J) na u Chairman, Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar sta u Governor of Assam, ka Negotiating Committee ka la ai (submitted) ia ka jingthoh (document) la u Governor of Assam. Sngewmat katto katne sngi hadien, la don ka jingiadih sha sngewbha ha Dinam Hall, Shillong hadien ba la ai ia katel ka jingthoh. Kat kum ba paw na katei ka shithi, ka Negotiating Committee ka la ia-kynduh bad u Governor of Assam ha ka 27 tarik

September 1949, bad keti ka jingikynduh ka la long hadion 20 (arphew) snl ba la pass ia ka Sixth Schedule (Second Reading). Ia ka Sixth Schedule (Second Reading) la iatal nia ha Constituent Assembly ha ka 5,6 bad 7 tarik December 1949 (Ref: Constituent Assembly Debates; Official Report, Vol. IX, pp 1001-1082).

14. Ia ka "Statement" jong ka jingikynduh ka Negotiating Committee bad u Governor of Assam ha ka 27 tarik September 1949 (Appendix - L) la pynpoi sha u Chairman jong ka Khasi States Constitution Making Dorbar katkum ba ka paw na ka shithi dated the 22nd October 1949 (Appendix - K) na u Adviser to the Governor of Assam for Excluded Areas and States.

15. Ha ka 5 tarik November 1949 la ia kynduh biang bad la al ia ka "Memorandum" (Appendix-N) ha u Governor of Assam katkum ka shithi dated the 8th November 1949 (Appendix-M) na u Chairman Khasi States Constitution Making Dorbar sha u Adviser to His Excellency, the Governor of Assam.

16. Ia ka Second Reading jong ka Constitution of India la lah pyndep ha ka 17 tarik October 1949 (Ref: Constituent Assembly Debates; Official Report Vol. X, p.457). Nangta pat, ia ka "Second" Second Reading (Kumba kynthoh u Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed, kat kum ba ka paw ha ka Constituent Assembly Debates; Official Report, Vol. XI p 630), la ia tainla ha ki lalsngl. naduh ka 14 tarik haduh ka 16 tarik November 1949. Ha ka "Second" Second Reading dang don ki bynta jong ka Sixth Schedule la kiba la "amend". Kum ban shu al nuksa, ha ka jingiadei bad ka paragraph-4 jong ka Sixth Schedule, ha ka Second Reading la pynrung thymmai la ka sub-paragraph-(3). bad ha ka "Second" Second Reading pat la pynrung thymmai sa la ka sub-paragraph-(4). Shaphang ka "Second" Second Reading, ha ka jingladel bad ka Sixth Schedule sngewbha ban phai sha

ka Constituent Assembly Debates; Official Report, Vol. XI, pp. 568 bad 605).

17. To ngin ia phai biang sha katel ka shithi dated the 8th November 1949 (Appendix-M). Imat katel ka shithi dated the 8th November ka long lehse ka jingpyrshang ba khadduh eh ban kyntu ia ki Bor ban thaw lad ban pynrung ia kane ka Proviso ha ka Sixth Schedule :—

“ Provided that nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as empowering any authority to interfere with or undermine the democratic institutions and traditional customs and usages of the Khasis, nor to diminish their traditional rights and privileges”.

18. Ym lah ban ong kael kaba ki Bor ki pyr-khat, hynrei ha ka 25 tarik January 1950 (shisngi shuwa ka Republic Day), u Governor of Assam, kat kum ka bor ba la ‘delegate’ ha u da ka Government of India da ka Notification No. 335-I.B. dated 3-11-48, u la pynmih ia ka Khasi States (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950 hapoh ka Notification No SK/140/49/8 dated 25-1-50 bad la shon ha ka Assam Gazette, Extraordinary, January 25, 1950 Ia kane ka bynta la pyrshang ban thoh kham bnlah ha ka Paragraph-11 jong ka kot - KI HIMA KHASI

A P P E N D I X—'A'

KI 'Proceedings' jong ka Jingialang jong ka Khasi National Durbar kaba la long ha ka 29 bad 31 tarik August 1942.

K I KAM

Ka kam kaba nyngkong eh ka long shaphang ban revlse ne pyngkylia la ki katto katne ki Pul jong ka Khasi National durbar ba la pynlong ha ka snem 1923.

- i. Ka jingpyngkylia la ki Rule.
- ii. Shaphang kaba thung Ophsar.
- iii. Ka Komiti ba iadei bad ki Nongrep bad ka Khairi-Pateng.
- vi. Ka Rai u Viceroy kaba iadei bad ka Hima Mylliem.

Ka Durbar ka la ia kren la kawel pat ka subjek ba la buh ha ka Programme—kata shsphang ka Rai jong u Crown Representative Badonburom kaba iadel bad ka Mylliem State.

La pule la katel ka Rai hakumat ka Durbar. Ka Durbar ka sngewthuh ba kane ka Rai ka dei ia kine ar tylli ki khmat :—

- (1) Ba la shem ia u Sati Raja Sylem Mylliem bad ki Myntri jong u ba ki la ai ka daw kaba biang ba u paitbah jong ka State un nym hun la ka jingsynshar jong u, bad namarkata la khang ia u Sati Raja Sylem Mylliem bad ia ki Myntri jong u ba kin nym don bynta shuh ha ka jingsynshar ia ka State.
- (2) Ba la ai jingmut la ki Khasi ba la nang la stad ban thaw ka Ain jingsynshar (Constitution) ban la pyniasyrdoh lang ia ka Hima Mylliem

bad ka Hima Khyrim bad ban pynloh ki Riti Synshar kiba la sain dur ha kata ka rukom ba kawei kawei ka Hima kan don ka jingsynshar lade kaba pynhun, bad ba ki Khasi kiba la loh ka jingnang jingstad bad ki 'rlew kylluid mynslem kin loh ka lad kaba biang ban lashim bynta lem ha ki kam synshar-khadar baroh kiba ladel bad u paitbah, namar del tang haba ki briew kiba kum kita ki loh bynta ha ka jingpyniad hima hapoh ki State ba ki Khasi kin lah ban leng ha ka por ba ka Ri India kan loh ka jingsynshar laitluid.

Hadien ka jingpyn-i-nia kaba khraw, ka Durbar ka la rai ban pynpaw ha ka Sorkar Bilat ia ka jingsngew jong ka shaphang kane ka Rai jong u Crown Representative Badonburom ha kane ka rukom ba la ong harum :—

- (1) Ban pynpaw ia la ka jingsngewnguh ia u Crown Representative Badonburom eh namar ka jingal jingmut jong u ia ki Khasi ba la stad bad ki 'riew kylluid mynslem ban thaw ka Ain synshar (Constitution) ia ka State Myllem bad Khyrim ka ban hun lang baroh ar tylli ki State, bad ha kaba ki banang bastad kin loh bynta ha ka jingsynshar, bad kane ka Durbar ka pyn-tyl ia ka Sorkar Bilat ba ki Khasi kiba kitkhla ia ki State ha Ri Khasi bad ia ka jait Khasi baroh ki la la pyrkhat ban pynlasyrdoth lang (federate), ym del tang ia ki Hima Myllem bad Khyrim, hynrei ia ki Khasi State baroh bad ia ka Ri Khasi bad Jaintia baroh kawei khnang ba kane ka Ri kan don la ka jong ka jingsynshar haba ka Ri India ka la loh ka ka jing-laitluid, bad kane ka Durbar ka kyrpad ia ka Sorkar Bilat, lada ka sngewbha, ban ai jingmut ia ka Khasi National Durbar shaphang kane.

- (2) Shaphang ka Rai jong u Crown Representative Badonburom ia ka Myllem State, kane ka Durbar kaba kren na ka bynta ki Khasi baroh, kam lah khlem da pynpaw la la ka jingsngew-sih bad jingdiaw jingmut bakhraw eh namar ka jingsospon la ka Riti synshar (Constitution) jong ka State tang na ka bynta ba la shem ia ka jingsynshar u Sati Raja Syiem ba ka long kaba sniew, ka sngew ruh ba ka dei ban pyntip ia ka Sorkar Bilat ba kane ka rukom sospon la kl Riti jong kl State da kaba thung Dewan-kum ha kl State Myllem bad Sohra—ka pyndiaw jingmut bad pynkthang mynsiem shikadel eh la kl Khasi, kum ka jaldbynriew ba nlewkor bad leit eh la la kl Riti synshar barim bajah, bad naduh ba la wan rung ka Sorkar Bilat ha kane ka Ri, kiba la ju long kiba ia sngewlok bad kohnguh ia ka, bad ka Durbar ka sngew ba haba ka Sorkar ka la shem la uwei u Nong-synshar ba u la leh sniew, dei ban nym khang lad ia ka State ba kan iaid kat kum ka Riti-kata, ban ioh da uwei pat u Sylem kat kum ka Riti-bad ka kyrpad jur bad khmih lynti ba u Crown Representative Badonburom un pynwai noh klof klof la kane ka jingsospon ia ka Riti bad ka jingbuh Dewan, bad un ai hukum ba ki State baroh ar tylli—Myllem bad Sohra—kin ioh la kl Syiem thymmal kat kum ka Riti jong kine kl State,
- (3) Ba u Crown Representative Badonburom un sngewbha ban pyrkhat la kine klel klel harum ha ka jingladei ka British Government bad kl Khasi :—
- (a) Ba ka jingladei ka British Government bad ki State ha Ri Khasi ka la long da kl jinglateh kular (treaties); bad ka British Government ka la kular ban nlewkor ia kita kl treaties bad ia kl Riti jong ngi ki Khasi bad kl Khasi ruh, naduh ba ka la wan

rung ka British Government hapoh kane ka Ri, ki la ju iarap ia ka ha ki por thma baroh da ki brierw bad tyngka, bad ha kano kano ka rukom kaba ka British Government ka la kwah ia ki ban leh. Ki Nongsynshar jong ki Khasi State bad ki paldbah ki la ju sngewthuh ba ka British Government kan iada ia ki hok bad ki Riti jong ki bad kumta ha kane ka Thma ruh, da ki hajar ki Khasi ki la lasoh ha ki bun rukom ki kam kiba iadel bad ka Thma, bad nalar kata ki la ia synniang da ki tyngka ruh.

- (b) Ba mynta haba ka sorkor jong u syiem Patsha Bilat ka la kular ban ai jinglaftluid ia ka Ri India hadien kane ka Thma, kine ki Hima Khasi (Khasi States) kiba la long ki lok jong ka Sorkar Bilat ki khmlh iynti ba kin loh ka jinglaftluid ba paka (full independence) haba mynta ki long semi-independent. Te namarkate ki kyrpad ba u Crown Representative Badonburom un pyr-khat ban pynduh noh shisyndon ia ki hukum kiba kum kine kiba de ia ki State Myllem bad Sohra, kiba long pyrshah ia ki Riti bad kiba khang lad ia ki Khasi ba kin nang-kiew ha ka jingsynshar ia lade, bad kiba khanglad ruh ia ki ba kin don mynsiem bad wad lad ba kin nangiarap shuh shuh ia ka Sorkar Bilat katba shong ka bor jong ki.
-

La ia kren shaphang ka jinglap u Duke of Kent

Ka Dordar ka pynpaw ia ka jingsngewlem ba khraw ia ka Iing-Syiem u Patsha Bilat bad ka ai bor u ia Secretary of State phah ka khubor sngewlem. Kane ha lyndet ka telegram sngewlem la phah lyngba u Viceroy.

Telegram :

“His Excellency, Viceroy - Delhi.

Please convey to His Majesty King Emperor our respectful sympathy upon the death of His Royal Highness Duke of Kent”.

J. Solomon,
Secretary,

1st September, 1942.

Khasi National Durbar.

A P P E N D I X--‘B’

Ka Dorbar jong ki Hima Khasi kaba la Long ha ka 22nd August 1946 ha Shillong

Ngi ki Nongsynshar jong ki Hima Khasi ngi la don ka jinglalang dorbar mynta ka snwi ban pynfeng biangla ka seng synjuk lang lane ka Dorbar jong ki Khasi State kaba ngi la don lypa naduh ka snem 1933. Ngi kiba ladon ha kane ka jinglalang ngi la lakut ban trel kam noh naduh mynta kat kum ka jingpynsngewthuh jong ka Cabaret Mission, ban pynlong ia ki Hima Khasi kiba lah ha ka jingladel bad ki jingsynshar kiba shabar, ban pynbha bad pynkhlain la ka jingsynshar ha ki Hima Khasi la shai la shisngi bad ban da la ki hok ki riti jong u khun Khasi. Ha kane ka jinglalang ngi la la ral kumne :—

- (a) Ba yn don ka Standing Committee ka ban trei bad pyniald ia ki kam jong kane ka Seng synjuk lang jong “Ka Dorbar Ki Khasi States”. La jied ia u Sylem Nongkhlaw, u Syiem Nongstoin, u Sylem Maharam, u Sylem Mawlang, u Jeebun Wahadadar, u Lyngdoh Sohlong bad u Sirdar Jirang ban long ki Member jong ka Committee shingem naduh ka jingsdang la ka kam.

- (b) La jied ia u Syiem Khyrim ba un long u Chairman jong kane ka Dorbar ki Khasi States bad jong ka Standing Committee.
- (c) La rai ba dei ban thung Secretary da u brfiew uba bit bha ia ka kam bad la jied la u Mr. Jor Manik ba un shimti ia kane ka kam Secretary, bad ex-officio Member jong ka Standing Committee lada u Agent jong u Crown Representative un sngewbha ban ai kyliang la ka service jong u Mr. Jor Manik. La jied ia u Syiem Khyrim bad u Syiem Nongkhaw ba kin leit lakren la u A. C. R. na ka bynta kane ka jingdonkam ia u Mr. Jor Manik.
- (d) La la kut ban ai bor ia u Mr. G. S. Guha, Minister Tripura State ba un kren na ka bynta ki Khasi State ha ka Chamber of Princes lane ha kano kano kaba fadei kti ha ki kam jong ki Indian States, kat kum ka jingdonkam jong ki Khasi States ba yn pyntip ha u lyngba ka Advisory Committee ka ban kynthup la u Chairman bad Secretary bad uwei na ki Member jong Standing Committee.
- (e) La aibor ia u Chairman bad u Secretary ba kin thoh sha u Mr. Guha ba un tip la kane ka jingiakut jong kane ka Dorbar ba ka la aibor la u ba un kren na ka bynta ki Khasi States ha ka Chamber of Princes.
- (f) La la kut ba la ka copy jong kine ki jinglakut baroh yn phah sha ki para Nongsynshar kiba ym lah ban poi ha kane ka Dorbar, ba kin tip. La la kut ruh ba ia ka English Translation jong kane yn phah sha u Political Officer bad ka copy jong ka sha u A. C. R. ba kin tip.
-

A P P E N D I X—'C'

Office of the Federation of Khasi States,
Shillong.

No. 65/CA/1 Shillong, the 26 Jany. 1948,
Ha,
Kl Khlleh jong ki Hima Khasi baroh.

Nga phah hangne 2 (ar) copy ki rule na ka bynta ban jied member sha ka Dorbar thaw riti jong ka synjuk-lang ki Hima Khasi.

Namar kine ki rule ki la kham slem eh ban wan na Press imat ym lah shuh ban pyndep ia ka election hapoh 10th February 1948 kumba la la kut ha ka Dorbar jong ka 25th/26th Novr. 1947.

Mynta phln sngewbha ban nangpynbelt noh la ka rukom ha kaba ka Hima jong phl kan jled la la kl nongmihkhat kat kum kine ki rule, ban phah noh la kl dkhot ba la jled tang shu dep.

Sngewbha ban da die =/4/= (shl suka) shl copy kl rules ha kito kiba kwah.

Sd/-
Secretary
Federation of Khasi States

APPENDIX — 'D'

Ki rule na ka bynta ban pynwan la ka
Dorbar Thaw Riti jong ka Synjuk-lang ki
Hima Khasi

Ka Dorbar Pyllun jong ka Synjuk-lang ki Hima
Khasi kaba la long ha ka 25 bad 20 tarik u Novem-
ber 1947 ka la rai ban pynmih la kine ki rule ha-
rum na ka bynta ban pynwan la ka Dorbar thaw
riti (Constituent Assembly) ka ban kynthup la ki
Khlieh jong ki Hima bad ki member ba da
jied (elected) da ki khun ki hajar.

Na ka bynta ban al lad ia kawei pa kawei ka
Hima ba kan ioh phah member ba da jied da ki
khun ki hajar la pynabynta ia ki jaka (seats) kum
ba yn buh harum.

Na ka bynta ba ki Hima baroh kin don ki
elected member, la donkam ban al lad ia ki Hima
ba kham khyndiat paid ruh ba kin jied uwei u
member nalar ki Khlieh jong ki. Ki Hima kiba
don saw hajar ngut shaleng, kin ioh shuh sa uwei
u member man la ka saw hajar. Ia ki Hima kiba
la kham bun briew la khem noh khyndiat khnang
ba kan ym heh palat.

Kine ki rule ki shah ba ka Interim Govern-
ment jong ka Federation ka lah ban pyndap (nomi-
nate) 8 ngut ki rangtah kiba ka sngew donkam
ban long ki dkhot jong ka Dorbar thaw riti.

Kat kum kitel ki jinglapynbynta ka Dorbar
thaw riti kan don 86 ngut ki dkhot.

Kine harum ki long ki rule na ka bynta ka jing-
buh member ha ka Dorbar thaw riti.

**Ki Rule na ka bynta ka Durbar Thaw Riti
(Constituent Assembly) jong ka Synjuk-lang ki
Hima Khasi**

Ki jaka na kaba yn pynmih member sha ka Durbar Thaw riti kin long kumba la pyniabynta kumoe harum :—

Ki Member ne dkhot	Jingdon ki brieu (Census 1941)	Katno kin phah na ki khun ki hajar	Khlieh ki Hima
1. Myllem	65,153	10	1
2. Khyrim	48,467	8	1
3. Maharam	17,573	4	1
4. Nongkhlaw	15,627	3	1
5. Nongstoin	13,155	3	1
6. Cherra	11,302	3	1
7. Nongspung	5,541	2	1
8. Myriaw	3,799	1	1
9. Mawiang	3,551	1	1
10. Rambrai	3,151	1	1
11. Nobosohphoh	2,872	1	1
12. Mawsynram	2,268	1	1
13. Langrin	1,355	1	1
14. Bhowal	1,138	1	1
15. Malaisohmat	684	1	1
16. Shella Confederacy	4,275	2	1
17. Sohlong	4,178	2	1
18. Mawphlang	2,192	1	1
19. Lynciong	1,292	1	1
20. Mawlong	2,017	1	1
21. Jirang	1,713	1	1
22. Dwaranongtyrmen	961	1	1
23. Mawdon	595	1	1
24. Pam san-ngut	381	1	1
25. Nonglwai	363	1	1

Ki Hima hi kin pynbeit la la ki kyntoit ban phah ia kitei ki Nongmihkhmat kut kum kine ki rule :—

1. Uno-uno u Khasi uba la kumba 18 snem karta, uba dei u khun u hajar kata ka Hima u lah ban al vote na ka bynt u candidate ba u mon ban jied.

2. Uba bit ban long candidate, u dei ban long kumba 25 snem karta bad uba dei ban bit ban long u nongjied (voter).

3. U briew u bymtip brlew (unsound mind) um lah ban long nongjied.

4. Uno-uno uba kwah ban laleh member, ne ban long candidate, u dei ban da ai da ka jingthoh, kaba kyrshaa ia u da arngut ki nongjied. shu u/ki khleh kaa ka Hima. Kata ka jingthoh ka dei ban pyni la ka rytat ka jaka ba u shong, bad ka Hima, bad da soi de da u candidate bad arngut na ki voters.

5. Ka election kan long da kaba kita kiba mon ia uno uno u candidate kin la shong kyrpang la ka liang ka liang, ne ha kano kano ka rukom ba kata hi ka State ka ibit U Presiding Officer un niew bad uta uba loh bun briew eh un long member bad ter-ter.

6. Baroh ki khleh jong ki Hima ki long ki dkhoh jong ka Constituent Assembly, laih loh tang ki Hima, Shella Confederacy bad Mawlong ki ban phah tang uwel-uwel u khleh napdeng jong ki.

7. Tang kito kiba wan hi da lade kin don hok ban al vote, ym lah ban phah pli da uno uno uwei pat.

8. Tang shu lah dep ka election, ki Presiding Officer, kin pyntip ia ki result sha ki khlieh jong ki Hima.

9. Kano kano ka jingiakajla shaphang ka election yn raf da u khlieh kata ka Hima; ryngkat bad ka Durbar.

10. Ka Federation ka lah ruh ban jied (nominate) haduh 8 ngut ki dkhot nandeng ki khun ki hajar ki Hima ban long dkhot ha la Constituent Assembly.

11. U candidate u del ban da buh Rs. 50/- kum ka jamin bad lada jia ba um ioh ki nongkyr shan ba wan ai vote, bad ha la Constituency ba don palat ia ka ar seats, ka mut na ki nong wan ai vote ynda la divide da ri number jong ki member, un duh ei ka jamin.

12. Ynda lah jied ia ki 53 ngut, Aita ryngkat bad 25 ngut ki khlieh ki Hima bad 8 ngut ki ban nominate da ka Federation kata 86 ngut, ki long ki dkhot ka Constituent Assembly.

13. Shaphang ka rukom kumao ba n pynlaid ia ka election, yn iehnoh ha ia ki Hima Hima ba kin khmih, kat kum ka jingi-bit hi jong ki.

14. Lada jia ba ia ryngkat ki vote yn pynia-khalai nusib (by lot).

15. Lada jia ba u member u lap noh, ne duh ka jinglong member na kano kano ka daw, ia ka jaka jong u lah ban pyndap ba kano-kano ka por, da ka bye-election.

16. Lada jia ba ki candidates ki duna ia ki seats, baroh ki candidates yn khein ba la jied; bad ia ki jaka ba duna yn pyndap, lada ym don ba

mih candidate, da kaba shu pyndap hl u khlieh ka Hima bad ka Durbar.

17. Lada kl candidates kl shu ia biang kat kum ki seats, kata baroh yn niew ba la jied ia kl. Dei tang haba kl candidates ki kham bun ban ia kl member jong ki seats, ba dei ban da pynlong election,

18. Lada jla ba uno-uno u candidate uba jop um mon shuh ne um bit na kano-kano ka daw, uta uba ar uba ioh vote mar bud, yn khefn ba la jled ia u.

19. Yn ym shah ban pynbam tyngka ne ban shu pynbor ia uno-uno u nongjied.

Lada shem ba uno-uno u cand date u leh kumta, un duh noh ka hok.

Note :—Ka Interim Government jong ka Federation ka la raf ba ynda ki jaka hap-sorkar hu ri Khasi bad Jaintia ki la lah ban wan ia-soh ha ka Federation yn sa ia pynbeit ia ia ki rule election na ka bynta jong kl kat ban labit lang.

Jor Manik,
Secretary,
Federation of Khasi State.

15th January, 1948.

A P P E N D I X—'E'

Office of the Dominion Agent in Khasi
States, Shillong.

Memo. No. 1903-929/KS., Shillong, the 15th June,
1948.

To

The Secretary, Federation of Khasi States,
Shillong.

The Secretary, Khasi-Jaintia National
Federated States Conference.

I am directed to say that it will not only serve no useful purpose but may create more confusion and disorder in the States if elections in the States for the Khasi Constitution are proceeded with unilaterally.

I am therefore to ask you not to proceed with any elections at present.

His Excellency the Governor desires that an attempt should be made to obtain the greatest common measure of agreement between the Khasi States Federation and the Khasi Jaintia National Federated States Conference and to this end I am directed to ask you to appoint an advisory body of about 10 members each within 7 (seven) days to assist me in coming to a settlement on practical issues concerning the formation of a Khasi States Constitution.

I shall be grateful if you will send me the names of the members nominated by you on or before the 22nd June, 1948, to enable me to commence practical discussions as early as possible.

Sd/-

Dominion Agent, Khasi States,
Shillong.

Copy to All Siems, Lyngdohs, Sirdars etc. for information. They are requested to stop holding elections for a Khasi Constitution.

Sd/-
Dominion Agent, Khasi States.

— — — — —

A P P E N D I X 'F'

P R O C E E D I N G S :

A Joint Meeting of Representatives of different Khasi Political Organisations was held in the office of the Dominion Agent, Khasi States, on the 5th July, 1948 to consider and frame rules for the elections of members to the constitution-making Durbar of the Khasi States. The following gentlemen were present :—

Representatives of the Khasi States Federation :

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Dr. H Lyngdoh | 5. Mr. Jormanik |
| 2. Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay | 6. Mr. R. R. Thomas |
| 3. Mr. W. Reade | 7. Mr. David Roy |
| 4. Siem of Jirang. | |

Representatives of the Khasi-Jaintia Federated State National Conference :

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mrs. B. Khongmen, MLA | 4. Mr. S. G. Nalie |
| 2. Mr. A. Alley | 5. Mr. P. W. Lewis |
| 3. Mr. W. Khongmen | |

Representatives of the Khasi States People's Union

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mr. H. Donbar | 4. Mr. S. M. Lister |
| 2. Prof. G. G. Swell | 5. Dr. S. R. Bonney |
| 3. Mr. O. H. Rease | |

In addition to the above, the following officials were present :—

1. N. K. Rustomji, Esqs., I. C. S., Governor's Adviser, for some time only.
2. Mr. S. J. Duncan, Secretary to the Government of Assam.
3. Rai Bahadur H. Blah, Addl. Deputy Commissioner, K. & J. Hills.
4. Mr. J. Swer, Divisional Forest Officer K. & J. Hills.
5. Mr. E. H. Pakyntein, Senior Extra Asst. Commissioner and Mr. R. T. Rymbai Asst. to the Dominion Agent, Khasi States.

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed :—

1. Resolved that the provincial Government be requested to expedite consideration and give early effect to Clause-4 of the standstill Agreement, i.e. that all possible help should be given to facilitate the unification of all Khasi territory.

All Khasi villages which desired to rejoin States of which they had formerly formed a part should be allowed to do so.

Other Khasi territory in the Province should, if they desired, be allowed to join the Federation as Units.

2. Pending the decision of the Provincial Government on the above subject, it was decided that rules for the election of members of the Constitution-making Durbar of the 25 Khasi States only be framed for the present and that these rules be called Part-I. Thereafter, if the Provincial Government agreed to the unification of all Khasi-Jaintia Territory as envisaged in the Instrument of Accession and the Standstill Agreement, Part-II of the rules will be framed to bring in the Non-State areas into the fold. It was hoped that Part-II of the rules will not be much different from Part-I, but then members of Non-State areas will be invited to have a say in the matter.

3. In consonance with the above resolution, the following rules were framed. Unanimity had been achieved in all except four of the rules. In respect of rules where unanimity had not been achieved, it was unanimously decided that different viewpoints be put up by the Dominion Agent, Khasi States, to His Excellency the Governor of Assam, and that the decision of the Governor thereon be final and binding on all parties.

Rules For The Election Of Members To the Constitution-Making Durbar Of The Khasi & Jaintia Hills

P A R T - I (KHASI STATES)

CONSTITUTION-MAKING DURBAR :

1. There will be a Constitution-Making Durbar for the 25 Khasi States which should be put into effect as early as possible.

2. MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTION- MAKING DURBAR ;

The Durbar will include the following :—

(i) The Heads of the 25 Khasi States. In the case of Shella and Mawlong which have more than one head, the heads shall elect one from among themselves in each State to represent them.

P.S. : The head of each State will be a member even if he is a minor.

(ii) For every 4000 people in any State there shall be elected one member according to the rules hereinafter prescribed. If a State has less than 4000 people, one member shall be elected (this will give small States enough weightage). States having a population of over 4000 shall be divided into constituencies, due regard being paid to the population and geographical contiguity of each constituency. In any constituency thus formed, population of over 4000 but less than 6000 shall elect only one member.

Non-Khasis numbering 2000 or over shall be deducted from the total population of each State.

Indigenous tribal residents (i.e. the Garos in Nongstoin State etc.) of the Khasi States will have the right to vote.

(iii) Eight persons to be nominated by the Constitution-making Durbar itself.

(P.S. : For the purpose of nominating these eight persons, each member will vote for eight different persons).

(iv) The 1941 Census shall be taken as the basis for population.

3. QUALIFICATION OF A VOTER :

(i) Only adult males, i.e. males of 18 and above are eligible as voters.

(ii) Persons of unsound mind are not eligible as voters.

(iii) Only Khasis are eligible as voters. A non-Khasi is not eligible to vote even if he has a Khasi wife, but his children by a Khasi wife are eligible for franchise provided that they are otherwise qualified.

(iv) Indigenous scheduled tribal resident (i.e. Garos etc.) are eligible as voters.

(P. S : The decision of the Dominion Agent or his Assistants about the age of a voter shall be final).

4. PRESCRIBED DATE :

The 31st March 1948 is fixed as "prescribed date" with reference to which the age of any voter is to be calculated.

5. CANDIDATURE :

(i) A Khasi of 21 years or over is eligible to be a Candidate.

(ii) A person who is not a voter in any particular constituency is not eligible for candidature in that constituency.

(iii) Each candidate shall submit to the Dominion Agent an application in the following form —

- a) Name of the candidate
- b) Name of his mother.
- c) His age.
- d) The village & State to which he belongs.
- e) The names of two persons supporting his candidature together with their villages and State.
- f) The name of the Constituency for which he stands as a candidate,

P.S.: The candidate and his supporters shall sign or affix their L.T.I's to the application together with the date. The supporters must be from within the constituency.

2) Each candidate shall file an application together with a deposit of Rs 20/- which shall be credited to the Khasi State Deposit Accounts and shall not be refundable.

3) Each State also shall contribute Rs. 20/- for its Head who is the ex-officio member of the Durbar. This contribution also shall be deposited to the Deposit Accounts of the Khasi States.

4) No candidate shall be allowed to stand for more than one constituency.

6. NOTIFICATION OF THE DAY OF ELECTION :

(i) The date of the election and the Polling Station shall be published at least 15 days before hand in the constituency.

(ii) The Dominion Agent or his Assistant shall publish the dates and places of election.

7. CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS :

The Dominion Agent and his Assistants shall conduct the elections. Representatives of all Political Organisations may be present at each Polling Station.

8. GENERAL :

(i) A voter cannot vote in more than one constituency, and he can choose to vote in a place where he is either a resident or where he is a subject of the State concerned.

(ii) A "Khasi" includes a Jaintia.

(iii) Minor details about the elections will be decided by the Dominion Agent and his decision will be final.

(iv) Delimitation of the constituencies will be done by the Dominion Agent excepting in Myllem and Khyrim States which shall be done in consultation with the Siems concerned.

Sd/-
Dominion Agent,
Khasi States, Shillong.



Memo.No.2344-47/KS, Shillong, the 19th July,1948.

Copy to ---

- 1) The Secretary, Khasi States Federation.
- 2) The Secretary, Khasi-Jaintia Federated State National Conference.
- 3) The Secretary, Khasi States People's Union.
- 4) The Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam for Excluded Areas and States.

Sd/-
Dominion Agent,
Khasi States, Shillong.

The four points of disagreement have been referred to His Excellency the Governor who has decided as follows :—

i) For Rule 2 (ii) substitute the following :

i) Eight person to be nominated of whom 4 shall be women nominated by His Excellency the Governor of Assam and the remaining 4 persons to be nominated by the Constitution-making Durbar.

P.S. : For the purpose of nomination the 4 person by the Constitution-making Durbar, each member will be entitled to have 4 votes, one for each person.

For Rule 3 (i) substitute the following :

Only adult males, i.e. males of 18 years and above are eligible as voters in the Rural State areas outside the Shillong Administered Areas.

ii) In the Shillong Administered Areas both males and females of 18 years and above will be eligible as voters and candidates.

Note : It has been agreed by all parties attending the Conference with His Excellency that 'votes for women' should be given the earliest possible consideration by the Constitution-Making Durbar when constituted.

2) His Excellency sees no reason why the two M.L.As should ipso facto be members of the Constitution-Making Body. They may be elected like other candidates or nominated subsequently by the Constitution-Making Durbar among the 8 nominated members.

3) His Excellency sees no reason why the nomination of the 8 members should be by the Federation to whom a particularly privileged position on the Constitution Making Body cannot be conceded. It will be, therefore, for the elected members to decide their nominations.

4) His Excellency holds that a vote for a particular constituency should be a pre-requisite for standing as a candidate in that constituency in order that the State may be represented by persons having an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the State.

Sd/-
Dominion Agent, Khasi States,
Shillong



APPENDIX — 'G'

Rules for the Election of Members to
Constitution Making Durbar of the Khasi
and Jaintia Hills

PART I (KHASI STATES)

Constitution-Making Durbar

1. There will be a Constitution-making Durbar for the 25 Khasi States which should be put into effect as early as possible
2. MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTION-MAKING DURBAR :

The Durbar will include the following :

(i) The Heads of the 25 Khasi States. In the case of Shella and Mawlong which have more than one head, the heads shall elect one from among themselves in each State to represent them.

P.S. : The head of each State will be a member even if he is a minor.

(ii) For every 4000 people in any state there shall be elected one Member according to the rules hereinafter prescribed. If a State has less than 4000 people, one Member shall be elected (this will give small States enough weightage). States having a population of over 4000 shall be divided into constituencies, due regard being paid to the population and geographical contiguity of each constituency. In any constituency thus formed, population of over 4000 but less than 6000 shall elect only one member.

Non-Khasis numbering 2000 or over shall be deducted from the total population of each State.

Indigenous tribal residents (i.e. the Garos in Nongstoin State, etc.) of the Khasi States will have the right to vote.

(iii) 8 persons to be nominated of whom 4 shall be women nominated by His Excellency the Governor of Assam and the remaining 4 persons to be nominated by the Constitution-Making Durbar.

P. S. : For the purpose of nominating the 4 persons by the Constitution Making Durbar, each member will be entitled to have 4 votes, one for each person.

(iv) The 1941 Census shall be taken as the basis for population.

3. Qualification of voter :

(i) Only adult males, i. e. males of 18 years and above are eligible as voters in the Rural State areas outside the Shillong Administered Areas.

In the Shillong Administered Areas both males and females of 18 years and above will be eligible as voters and candidates.

NOTE : It has been agreed by all parties attending the Conference with his Excellency that "votes for women" should be given the earliest possible consideration by the Constitution-Making Durbar when constituted.

(ii) Persons of unsound mind are not eligible as voters.

(iii) Only Khasis are eligible as voters. A Non-Khasi is not eligible to vote even if he has a Khasi wife, but his children by a Khasi wife are eligible for franchise provided that they are otherwise qualified.

(iv) Indigenous scheduled tribal residents (i. e. Garos, etc.) are eligible as voters.

(P. S. : The decision of the Dominion Agent or his Assistants about the age of a voter shall be final).

4. Prescribed Date :

The 31st March 1948 is fixed as 'prescribed date' with reference to which the age of any voter is to be calculated.

5. Candidature :

(i) A Khasi of 21 years or over is eligible to be a candidate

(ii) A person who is not a voter in any particular constituency is not eligible for candidature in that constituency.

(iii) Each candidate shall submit to the Dominion Agent an application in the following form —

- a) Name of the candidate
- b) Name of his mother
- c) His age
- d) The village and State to which he belongs.
- e) The names of two persons supporting his candidature together with their villages and State.
- f) The name of the Constituency for which he stands as a candidate.

P. S. ; The candidate and his supporters shall sign or affix their L.T.I's to the application together with the date. The supporters must be from within the constituency.

(2) Each candidate shall file an application together with deposit of Rs.20/- which shall be credited to the Khasi States Deposit Accounts and shall not be refundable.

() Each State also shall contribute Rs.20/- for its Head who is the ex-Officio Member of the Durbar. This contribution also shall be deposited to the Deposit Accounts of the Khasi States.

(4) No candidate shall be allowed to stand for more than one Constituency.

6. Notification of the day of Election :

(i) The date of the election and the Polling Station shall be published at least 15 days before hand in the constituency.

(ii) The Dominion Agent or his Assistant shall publish the dates and places of election.

7. Conduct of the Election :

The Dominion Agent and his Assistant shall conduct the elections. Representatives of all Political Organisations may be present at each Polling Station.

8. General :

(i) A voter cannot vote in more than one constituency ; and he can choose to vote in a place where he is either a resident or where he is a subject of the State concerned.

35
2501/KK1
(i) A "Khasi" includes a Jaintia.

(ii) Minor details about the elections will be decided by the Dominion Agent and his decision will be final

(iv) Delimitation of the constituencies will be done by the Dominion Agent excepting in Mylliem and Khyrim States which shall be done in consultation with the siems concerned.

Sd/- G. P. Jarman
Dominion Agent,
Khasi States, Shillong

— — — — —
APPENDIX - 'H'

Office Of The Dominion Agent In Khasi States
Shillong

Purwana No 764 90/K.S., Shillong, the 13th
October, 1948.

To

ALL SIEMS, LYNGHOIS AND SIRDARS OF
KHASI STATES.

To remove any misunderstanding in the minds of voters or prospective candidates regarding the application of rule 8 (i) of the Rules for the election of members to the Constitution-Making Durbar of the Khasi States it is hereby notified that a voter who resides in his own State cannot exercise his vote in any constituency other than that in which he resides, but a voter who does not reside in his own State has the option to exercise his vote either in the particular constituency of the State wherein he resides or in a particular constituency of his own State wherein his family resides. He can exercise his vote in either of the two but not in both.

It follows from the above that no person can stand as a Candidate for the constituency where he cannot exercise his vote

It may further be noted that by family residence is meant the nearest of kin in order of relationship.

The decision of the Dominion Agent regarding the eligibility of a person for candidature by virtue of residence or relationship is final. As a guiding principle the length of actual residence of a candidate for any constituency must not be less than 6 months prior to the last date fixed for filing nomination papers and the nature of relationship must be in order of its importance, e.g. where parents or a wife and children reside or failing either where uterine sisters reside or failing such where daughters of such sisters reside or failing such where cousin sisters reside or failing such where daughters of cousin sisters reside.

Presiding officers and polling assistants who are on duty at a polling station where they cannot vote can send in their names in writing to the Presiding Officer of a Station where they are entitled to vote. Such Officer should read out to the candidates the names submitted to him before counting starts. No other person or persons can exercise a vote without physical presence on the spot at the scheduled time.

The method of election in registering votes will be as that followed in rural areas when Siems, Sirdars or Lyngdohs are elected by popular election, i.e. by counting each voter on the spot.

Please publish the above for the information of your State.

Sd/-G. P. Jarman
Dominion Agent, Khasi States,
Shillong.

Forwarded by :-

Sd/- R. T. Rymbal,
Asstt. to the Dominion Agent,
Khasi States.



APPENDIX—'I'

RESOLUTION

This Constitution Making Durbar of the Khasi States, consisting of the Heads and elected Representatives of the people of these States realising the urgent need for one Administration of the 25 Khasi States and the Non-States Areas (31 Sirdarships in Khasi Hills and the Jowai Sub-Division in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills) having a large measure of self-Government and being convinced that such Administration is possible under the provision of the Instrument of Accession and the Annexed Agreement entered into between the Dominion of India and the Province of Assam on the one hand and the Khasi States on the other hand, and also possible under the Provisions of the Draft Constitution of India, with necessary modification and/or adjustment of the said provisions to suit conditions in the Khasi States, do hereby solemnly declare ardent desire for the formation of the said one Administration, wherein amongst other, the following rights, privileges and customs shall be preserved and maintained :—

1. The existing democratic institutions of the Heads of the State (viz., The Siems, Lyngdohs Wahadadars and Sirdars) and the Durbars
2. Land, its protection thereof and the ownership, according to customs, to rest with the people and not with the Government.
3. Water rights,
4. Minerals,
5. Excise,
6. Forests,
7. Judiciary,
8. Legislative powers covering all these subjects mentioned herein.

This Durbar further resolved to appoint a Committee with Powers to co-opt and fill vacancies consisting of the following members :—

1. Dr. H. Lyngdoh,
2. Syiem of Nongkhlaw,
3. Syiem of Jirang,
4. Prof. R R Thomas,
5. Sirdar Illiam,
6. Prof. G G. Swell,
7. Syiem of Khyrim,
8. Mr. Albert Lyngdoh,
9. Mr. O. H. Rease,
10. Syiem of Myllem,
11. Syiem of Myriaw,
12. Jumsingh Syiem,
13. Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay,
14. Miss Mavis Dunn.
15. Mr. Mesingh Syiem,

16. Mr. H. Cotton, with full power to demand, negotiate and settle the implementation of the above resolution and also to decide the connection of the Khasi States with all authorities concerned within the Union of India.



A P P E N D I X - 'J'

No.14/CMD/49/20 Shillong, the 25th October 1949

From :

The Chairman,
Constitution-Making Durbar of the Khasi
States, Shillong.

To

His Excellency the Governor of Assam,
(for Excluded Areas & States), Shillong.

Your Excellency,

I am desired by the Negotiation Committee to thank you for the assurances you have given in the statement of discussion we had on 27th September, 1949.

We feel, however, that the Sixth Schedule does not guarantee the traditional rights and privileges of the Khasi People as set forth by the Negotiation Committee in the document submitted to you on 30th July, 1949.

We would therefore request your Excellency kindly to see that the following proviso be incorporated in the Constitution of India : --

PROVISO :

"Provided that nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as empowering any authority to interfere with or undermine the democratic institutions and the traditional customs and usages of the Khasis, nor to diminish their traditional rights and privileges".

Your Excellency is request to treat this as 'urgent.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- H. Lyngdoh

**Chairman,
Constitution-Making Durbar of the Khasi States.**



**No.14/CMD/49/21-36 Shillong, the 25th October,
1949.**

**Copy forwarded to _____
Member Negotiating Committee.**

Sd/- Jor Manik

**Secretary,
Constitution-Making Durbar of the Khasi States.**



A P P E N D I X—'K'

Copy of D.O. No.1768-69/C dated 22-10-49 from Shri N. K. Rustomji, Adviser, Governor of Assam to Dr. H. Lyngdoh, Chairman, Constitution-Making Durbar of the Khasi States, Shillong.

EXCLUDED AREAS & STATES, SHILLONG.

D.O. No. 1768 69/C

The 22nd October, 1949.

Dear Dr. Lyngdoh,

Please refer to your D. O Letter No. 14/CMD/49/19 dated the 18th October, 1949. You will have received a copy of the amendments to the Sixth Schedule recently passed by the Constituent Assembly of India.

I am desired by His Excellency to enclose also a statement regarding the meeting between His Excellency and the members of the Constitution-Making Durbar on 27th September, 1949.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- N. K. Rustomji-

Dr. H- Lyngdoh,
Chairman,
Constitution-Making Durbar
of the Khasi States,
Shillong.

Copy to the Secretary to the Constitution-Making Durbar of the Khasi States, Shillong, with reference to his No. 14/CMD/49/19 dated the 13th October, 1949.

Copy to all Members of the Negotiating Committee Secretary. Federation Khasi States.

Sd/-Jor Manik,
Secretary, C. M. D.

APPENDIX—'L'

STATEMENT

The Members of the Negotiating Committee of the Constitution-Making Durbar met His Excellency the Governor of Assam on the 27th September, 1949, in the Durbar Hall, Government House. His Excellency explained that he had given the most careful consideration to all that had been represented to him by the Members of the Negotiating Committee, and had the deepest sympathy with their aspirations. The democratic institutions of the Khasi people were part of the very structure of their life; had been handed down from generation to generation; and could not lightly, therefore be disturbed. It was necessary to ensure, in the new Constitutional set up, that the Khasi people would be able to live according to their traditional customs and retain those characteristic qualities which were the very personality of the race. It was in this view that His Excellency had presented their case to the Ministry of States during his recent visit to Delhi. His Excellency had prolonged discussions both with the Hon'ble Minister for States and the Political Adviser and was given the fullest assurance that the Sixth Schedule would provide for all that was desired by the Khasi people. The main demand of the Khasis had been for a united administration and an amalgamation of the States and the non-States areas into a single administrative unit. The Khasi people had felt that the divisions as existed at present, were purely artificial and divided the people in a manner that was prejudicial to their cultural and material growth. Now that the Country was free, any further division of the people should be eliminated so that all might unite together for the common good. The Sixth Schedule gave the Khasi people a single administration, and would bring an end to the previous distinction between the States

and the non States people. All Khasis would, henceforth, be able to work for the common good of the people.

The Members of the Negotiating Committee pointed out the desirability of the Khasis retaining their ancient democratic institutions and systems of Syiemship. His Excellency replied that this was a point that he himself had pressed strongly with the Ministry of States and impressed upon them the importance attached by the people in general to their ancient institutions. The Hon'ble Minister for States assured His Excellency, however, that the Sixth Schedule would by no means mean the end of the traditional institutions, customs and usages of the people. The very basis of the Sixth Schedule was that the tribal people should decide for themselves, and not have decided for them, what usages and customs were desirable and may be perpetuated. The District Council had been given ample powers; and, far from there being any question of eliminating the Sylems and Chiefs, specific provisions had been made for them in Section 3, where it was laid down that the District council should have power to make laws with respect to their appointment and succession. Similar was the case of land and water rights. The power of making laws with respect to these subjects vested in the District Council. If, again, laws were passed that would be decidedly prejudicial to the interest of the people, the Governor should intervene, as no law would have effect until it had his approval.

There were matters of detail in respect of which the recommendation of the Negotiating Committee might not tally exactly and in identical terms with the provisions laid down in the Sixth Schedule. His Excellency explained that, in framing of a Constitution, it was not possible or even desirable, to comprise every single detail of the administrative framework. That really mattered was the spirit in which the Constitution was worked. As important

as the provisions of the Constitution itself were the conventions to the established in its working. For it was more on the working out of healthy conventions than on the slavish following of the letter of the law, that are really sound, efficient and progressive administration could be established. His Excellency had full confidence that the Khasi people would, in the new set-up, have every opportunity both to fulfil their own individual genius and contribute to the growth of the greater body of India. The period of transition had been one of difficulty; but the country was, gradually but surely, recovering from the unhappy effects of partition and regaining its balance. Healthy debating and discussions were of value, but there would always be too much of a good thing, and the time had come, now, for action and practical work. Argument in itself could not make the people happier and healthier, the happiness and health of the people depended on the solid effort and endeavour of every simple individual to play his part sincerely and to the best of his ability in the common interest.

His Excellency concluded by urging the Members of the Negotiating Committee to set aside feelings of party and cooperate in the work of strengthening the people, both in mind and body. The people of the hills were endowed with qualities that were the envy of their brethren in the plains. Those qualities would be given the fullest play in the new set up and would raise them to a yet higher stature in the esteem of the people both of India and of the world. His excellency had great faith in the future of the Khasi people and was confident that they would play their part well and truly in the building of the Nation.

Some of the Members of the Negotiating Committee requested His Excellency to make available for the most recent amendments of the Sixth

schedule. His Excellency had not received copies of the amendments officially, but assured the Members that he would request the Ministry of States telegraphically to send copies so that the Members of the Negotiating Committee might have a clear and comprehensive picture of the Constitutional set up that had been decided upon by the Constituent Assembly for the welfare of people of the Khasi Hills.

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A P P E N D I X—'M'

OFFICE OF THE CONSTITUTION MAKING DURBAR OF THE KHASI STATES

No.14/CMD/49/42 Dated Shillong, the 8th November, 1949.

From :

The Chairman, Constitution-Making
Durbar of the Khasi States,

To

The Adviser to His Excellency
The Governor, Shillong.

Sir,

With reference to my letter No.14/CMD/49/20 dated the 25/10/49 to His Excellency the Governor and the Memorandum which was submitted at the Conference held on 5/11/49 at Government House. I am desired by the Negotiating Committee to say that there is a great panic amongst the Khasi people that, unless the Provision submitted by the Negotiating Committee is incorporated in the Constitution there will be no safeguard to our democratic

Institutions and our rights and privileges over the soil. We apprehend that if the Proviso is not incorporated now, there is very little chance of our rights receiving consideration at a later stage. The Committee also desires that the existing arrangement with regard to collection of revenue and the administration of justice affecting the Khasis and other tribal people within the town of Shillong should continue

That I therefore earnestly request His Excellency to urge upon the States Ministry to include the said Proviso in the Constitution before it is finally passed, and also to incorporate the wishes of the people with regard to revenue and judicial matters within the town of Shillong.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- H. Lyngdoh,
Chairman

Constitution Making Durbar of Khasi States.

No.14/CMD/49/133-48 Dated, Shillong, the 12th November, 1949.

Copy forwarded to All Members of the Negotiating Committee.

Sd/-Jor Manik
Secretary,
Constitution Making Durbar
of the Khasi States.



APPENDIX—'N'

Memorandum submitted by the Negotiating Committee of the Constitution-Making Durbar of Khasi States at the Conference with His Excellency the Governor and the Acting Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

The Khasi and Jaintia Hills hold the unique position of being a frontier of the Dominion of India, as their southern boundary impinges on East Pakistan. The indigenous people inhabiting these Hills are entirely different from the rest of India as they have distinct traditions, culture and civilisation of their own. From time immemorial, the area was ruled by indigenous democratic rulers called "Syiem", "Lyngdohs" and "Sirdars", elected by the people and subject to deposition by the vote of the people. The rulers are not hereditary, as when one dies or vacates his post the vacancy as a rule is filled up by election.

The British entered into treaties and engagements with these States as semi-independent States. Under the British the Khasis enjoyed all their ancient rights and privileges and their democratic institutions were not interfered with. One of these privileges enjoyed by the people is, that they, and not their rulers of their States are the owners of the land. Sir Keith Cantlie who has intimate knowledge of the Khasi people, having been in charge of the area for a long period of years, in his authoritative book "Notes on Khasi Laws" quoting from a judgement of Colonel Bivar passed as early as 187 writes as follows:-

"It is to be observed that the Chiefs in the Khasi Hills States are not territorial sovereign but elected democratic Chiefs and that they

have no right whatsoever to the soil, lands in the Khasi Hills, belonging to the children of the soil, are the property of the owner, for right to which he is answerable to no Chief and for which he pays no land tax of whatever nature and the only person who own demand rent for land is the proprietor who does as he thinks fit with his own and is subject to no control in respect of it. A chief.....is not a zamindar, he is, as I have said before, a democratic ruler and as such his power extends to the subject and not to the soil....."

Unfortunately during the British regime, some Khasi Villages were allowed to secede from their parent States and to declare themselves as British areas. But in these Villages, the traditional system of land tenure Continues as in the State areas.

On the eve of India's Independence the Khasi rulers formed themselves into a Federation, and severally and jointly signed the Instrument of Accession to the Dominion of India. One of the terms of this Instrument is that the seceded villages, should be allowed to rejoin their parent States.

The Constitution Making Durbar formed mainly by popular election, was inaugurated by His Excellency Shri Sri. Prakasa, Governor of Assam as Agent to the Dominion of India on 29th April, 1949. This Constitution-Making Durbar of the Khasi States formally resolved that with a view to unification of administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, all non-States areas should be allowed to rejoin their parent States and form a Union of Khasi and Jaintia Hills preserving therein their ancient institution of Systemships, etc., the right of the people to the soil as heretofore, and sundry other rights.

But we find in the Draft Constitution which has passed the second reading, that our traditional rights, privileges and institutions, as specified in the resolution of the Constitution Making Durbar, have not been incorporated. The Committee has accordingly submitted the following proviso through the Governor of Assam for incorporation in the Constitution of India :-

“Provided that nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as empowering any authority to interfere with, or undermine the democratic institutions and the traditional customs and usages of the Khasis, nor to diminish their traditional rights and privileges.”

The Negotiating Committee earnestly requests His Excellency the Governor of Assam and the Hon'ble Acting Chairman of the Drafting Committee to have the proviso incorporated in the Constitution, so that continuance of the Democratic System of Government peculiar to the Khasi people, as well as the protection of their sacred rights and special privileges over the soil and sundry other rights may be guaranteed.

Sd/- H. Lyngdoh,
Chairman,

Negotiating Committee.

Shillong,
The 5th November, 1949.

